THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH JUNE.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY grieved to record the death of Babu Jadunath Ghose, late Principal of Seal's Free College. His early educational career was connected with the greatest educational movement in Bengal about a quarter of a century ago, we mean the establishment of the Hindu Metropolitan College or the first national College in Calcutta by Babu Rajendra Datt of the Wellington Square Datt Family. He was the most distinguished scholar of the College in his time, and after leaving the College he took to the task of teaching the young idea to shoot. In choosing this field for the employment of his talents as the sequel, shewed, he was mistaken, but as was characteristic of the man he threw his whole heart and soul into his work. For about five years he served as Head-Master of the Jonye Training School, and there for the enthusiasm and affection he shewed for his pupils he earned the name of Indian Arnold. He then became Principal of Seal's Free College, and here he brought the same zeal, earnestness and love of work into play. He soon won his way into the affection of his pupils, but latterly as there was some misunderstanding between him and the managers of the institution, he threw up his appointment after a connection of some seventeen years. He strongly felt that the treatment he had received was not merited, and this feeling preyed upon his mind and we fear hastened his death. Possessed of a highly cultivated mind, indomitable energy, bold, frank, generous, and guileless as a child he was appreciated by all who knew him well. He was twice elected Municipal Commissioner for one of the Southern Wards of the town, and although he could not give much time to municipal work, he used to take an intelligent interest in municipal matters. He was always in the van of the free and independent. His premature death—he was only 47 years of age—is mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well!"

THE MORTALITY among seamen in the Port of Calcutta living afloat was in 1879 according to the report of Dr. Lynch, the Health Officer of the Port, 54 per 1,000, while the death rate of those living ashore was only 20 per 1,000. The former, says the *Indian Medical Gazette*, is a terrible rate for adult males, whose physical health must, from the nature of their calling, be good. The excess of deaths afloat is attributed to the influence of the foul water on which they live, and exposure to night air.

THE SAME PAPER notes it as a remarkable fact that the rate of cholera deaths among sailors in the Port of Calcutta is higher than among the inhabitants of the town. The ratios per 1,000 are 5.93 and 2·63. Fatal injuries are seven times as common among sailors; small-pox, fever, and bowel complaints are more deadly in the town.

WE HAD THOUGHT that Sir Andrew Clarke had left India because the Home Government had in common with the general public considered the appointment a costly superfluity, but it is now stated that Sir Andrew had packed up in consequence of some personal differences with Lord Lytton. Be that as it might we must say that Sir Andrew had done little during the time he held the office. A new Public Works Policy is, it is believed, contemplated by Lord Ripon and so his Lordship has brought back Sir Andrew Clarke. We do hope that Sir Andrew will now give better reasons for continuing his office.

WE COMMENTED last week on Dr. Freeman's Political Catechism for 1880. For want of space we could not give in our last his beautiful analysis of financing under Liberal and Tory administrations respectively. We transcribe it below:

Return of the Income and Expenditure of Great Britain from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1879, a period of Eleven Years.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Years.
1869	72605823	75586022	—	2980199*	1869
1870	75674196	69153342	6521854	—	1870
1871	70858743	69779314	579429	—	1871
1872	75276198	71946618	3329580	—	1872
1873	77123469	71102896	6020573†	—	1873
Totals for the 5 years for Mr. Gladstone's Government	£371038429	£357567192	£16451436	£2980199*	5 years

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION.

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Income.	Years.
1874	£76788168	£77044952	none	£256684	1874
1875	75000592	75904184	none	3592	1875
1876	77072405	80947630	none	3869225	1876
1877	78562111	79108429	none	546318	1877
1878	80189250	83292584	none	3103334	1878
1879	83098735	85857789	none	2759054	1879
Totals for 6 years of Earl Beaconsfield's Government	£470717261	£481255468	none	£10538207	6 years of Tory rule.

In order to compare an equal period of the two Administrations, we will deduct from the foregoing return of Earl Beaconsfield's six years, 1874, so that we shall then have five complete years of each Administration. Thus, deduct—

1874	£76788168	£77044852	none	£256684
Totals for 5 years of Earl Beaconsfield's Government ending Dec. 31	£393929093	£404210616	no surplus	£10281523 — 5 years of Tory rule.
Totals of 5 years of Mr. Gladstone's Government	£371038429	£357567192	£16451436	
Results in favour of Liberal Government	£22890664	£46643424	£16451436	*A large Surplus made every year.*

TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives currency to the following rumours in the Clubs about the Budget blunder of the Government of India:

Gossip in the clubs say that several of the members of the Indian Council suspected the accuracy of Sir John Strachey's Budget statement as soon as they saw them: and two members strongly pronounced them to be "ridiculously wrong." They pressed their views upon Lord Cranbrook, but he heard them incredulously and declined to telegraph to India for full explanations. Another story is that when Lord Cranbrook first heard the news from the Indian Government he was giving a dinner party, and that the despatch so disturbed him as to make it apparent to his guests that his mind was elsewhere, and so they took leave with all inconvenient speed. In clubs where shelved and ancient Anglo-Indians most do congregate, they say that two, if not three of the members of the Viceroy's Council who are officially responsible for the misstatements have received an intimation that their retirement would not be viewed with regret by the powers at home. A member of Lord Lytton's Council has written home to his friends to say that he himself pointed out the probable inaccuracy of the figures, and that Lord Lytton referred them back to the Military Department, which however, reiterated that they were in order.

But is there any such thing as official responsibility in the administration of India? The responsibility means the pleasant obligation to count the *tullub* every month. Otherwise why should Sir John Strachey have been allowed to hold the responsible office of Finance Minister, when he should have been relegated to the invalid list?

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is an advocate of Indian missions. At a meeting on the Oxford mission he spoke to the following effect:

We have already many thousands of Christian converts, even in the newly-acquired provinces, while in the older they are reckoned by hundreds of thousands. Great results have lately been obtained in certain parts of the country, but chiefly among the lower classes. It must be confessed that among the higher classes far less has been done. Yet in the great centres English education is shaking Hindoo faith to its foundations. The natives so influenced do not as a rule relapse into atheism and materialism. They retain their belief in the immorality of the soul and individual responsibility. The members of the sect called the Brahmo Somaj are almost Christians. At their meetings the teacher often takes for his text a verse from the New Testament. We must send them Christian men of culture, as the Oxford mission may be expected to do. If this is done we may expect great results. Many books on Sanskrit literature are now obtainable in England, and a man may learn enough before starting to enable him on his arrival to begin work at once, for in towns like Calcutta many of the young natives know English almost as well as ourselves. Missionaries from the great Universities are likely to meet many old friends, members of the Civil Service, from whom they may obtain much help and support. They will find Universities in many respects similar to those which send them forth. They can probably, if they choose, obtain spheres of work in those Universities. Their object must be to prove that true science can be combined with positive religion, and so to counteract the indescribable harm now done to the natives by Englishmen who, as a result of scientific training have cast off religion.

Sir Richard Temple's faith in certain matters is really inscrutable. Does he really believe that the Oxford mission will make many converts in the ranks of well educated natives?

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Oriental Miscellany* has a capital article entitled "Bengalis in Affghanisthan." The writer successfully combats the prejudice against the employment of Bengalis in Northern India and thus concludes:

The tongue of calumny and ridicule cannot fail to be silenced, when the reality of the case is fully apprehended by the impartial public. It is not to Afghanistan alone that the Bengalis have ventured to proceed on the call of duty, but in the mutiny of 1857-58, this now much-abused class of men was largely employed in public offices, and endured privations of no mean character, when the British Empire was, as it were, shaking in its basis. The endurance, suffering and self-sacrifice of the Bengalis during the Sepoy revolt in Upper India are no secrets to the authorities, and it is well-known that many of them were rewarded with titles, jagirs, and bonuses for loyal and faithful services during that critical period. For services in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79 a Bengali has been recommended for Rai Bahadurship, by no less a personage than Sir F. Roberts, and a large number has been honorably mentioned by Commissariat offices and strongly recommended to the Commissary General for promotion, in recognition of their valuable services. The facts, figures and statements on which we base our criticism are all drawn from the most trustworthy sources, and we challenge Mr. Harrison to controvert them. In conclusion we can only add that, however, abused or ridiculed the Bengalis may be by a certain class of officials, there is this consolation for them that the Government whom they serve—and whose creatures they are not inaptly called—appreciate their usefulness and devotion, and that they have above all the approval of their own consciences in the faithful discharge of their duty. False charges might create a little sensation for a moment or two, but can do them no permanent harm.

The writer deserve thanks for the facts and figures he has collected and used with so much effect.

WE GIVE below the two statements shewing the class of non-military natives employed in the two Affghan campaigns:

Appendix A—*Campaign of 1878-79.*

Were employed.	Natives of Bengal.	Natives of Upper India.	European or Eurasian.	Parsis.
Lundi Kotal ...	8	0	0	0
Kurrum ...	17	7	1	0
Kandahar ...	5	6	1	0
Kandahar and Khelati Gilzai	1	0	0	1
Gundamuck ...	1	0	0	0
Dakka ...	1	1	0	0
Ali Musjid ...	0	1	0	0
Jumrud ...	0	5	0	1
Bassawul ...	1	0	0	0
Jellalabad ...	1	2	0	0
Mithankote ...	0	1	0	0
Quetta ...	5	6	3	0
Sakkur ...	4	0	0	1
Dadur ...	0	1	0	0
Thull ...	0	1	0	0
Jacoabad ...	0	3	0	0
Kohat ...	0	1	0	0
Quetta Field Force ...	0	0	1	0
With H. M's 15 Hussars ...	0	1	0	0
" " 2-60th Rifles ...	1	0	0	0
" " 2 C. R. Artillery...	0	0	0	1
" " 1-17th Regiment ...	1	0	0	0
" " 10th Hussars ...	1	0	0	0
" " 51st Regiment ...	0	1	0	0
" " 4 B. A. Rifles ...	0	1	2	0
" Peshawur 1st division	3	19	0	0
" 2nd " ...	3	4	0	0
" Kandahar 1st Division	0	6	0	0
" Peshawur Field Force	3	2	1	0
Minor duty as meat agent &	0	12	0	0
Total. ..	56	81	8	4

N. B.—This list contains only those persons who were recommended for promotion.

Appendix B—*Campaign of 1879-80 not yet concluded.*
Natives of Bengal.

Where employed	Clerks.	Gomashtas.	Purveyors.	Others.	Total.
Cabul ...	11	7	3	2	23*
Kurrum ...	7	4	1	0	12
Thull ...	9	4	0	1	14
Shinak and other outposts ...	1	2	0	0	3
Ali Musjid ...	0	3	0	0	3
Lundi Kotal ...	2	5	0	0	7
Lundi Khana ..	1	0	0	0	1
Dhaka ...	0	3	0	0	3
Bassawul ...	0	3	0	0	3
Jellalabad ...	6	10	1	1	18
Safaid Sung ...	0	2	1	0	4
Pewan ...	0	3	1	0	4
Barikal and other outposts ...	2	0	0	0	2
Jamrud ...	0	1	0	0	1
With C-3 R. Artillery ...	0	2	0	0	2
Peshawar Fd. office ...	4	0	0	0	4
Total ...	43	50	7	4	104

Besides this number, there were two others who have died in Cabul.

This includes one boy who has accompanied his father.

One fact is worth a thousand speculations. We know that many natives of Bengal volunteered for service in the Affghan campaign, but there was no room for them.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE.

OUR READERS will remember the libel case instituted against the *Karnatika Prokasika* of Mysore by Mr. K. Shasadhri Iyer B.A B.L., late Palace Controller of Mysore and now Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur. The case was decided against the *Prokasika* by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, who adjudged him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. It was carried in appeal to both the Sessions court and the court of the Judicial Commissioner where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. A full report of the libel case has been published from which it appears that the trial has established some important facts not very favorable to the reputation of the parties concerned.

THE INDIAN TEA GAZETTE suggests a scheme for stimulating an extensive consumption of Indian tea amongst consumers in the United Kingdom. The suggestion is that, every Tea Company interested in the prosperity of the tea industry should subscribe money and some chests of tea and place them at the disposal of an Indian Tea Districts Association in London, who will divide the whole quantity of tea received by them into quarter pound samples, attractively put up, and present them free of cost to as many leading retailers as possible for distribution by them to their customers and the public. Not a bad idea.

THE JAMALPORE correspondent of a vernacular paper speaks of the summer heat at that station this year being almost imperceptible. The heat of the weather in other years about this time becomes unbearable, but the thermometer this year has not risen above 89·in the shade. The consequence of the temperature being so low is that there is less fear of reptiles, and cholera and small-pox are heard of little. There have been no conflagrations. The crops have proved copious and the cultivators are gleesome. Plenty at home has led to open-handed expenditure in weddings.

LORD RIPON in his speech of the 1st June delivered at Bombay referred to the fact that that both he and Sir James Fergusson sat for many years in that great school of public life, the House of Commons. The *Times of India* observes that, the noble Marquis might have added that another of his new colleagues, the ducal Governor of Madras, was also a member, and a useful member of what Englishmen are accustomed to consider the first of assemblies in the world. The noble Duke brought his career in the House of Commons to a close in 1857, the noble Marquis in 1859, but Sir James Fergusson did not vacate his seat until he became colonial ruler in 1868.

THE GOVERNMENT Resolution on the administration of the Post Office of India for the year 1878-79, which was submitted last March, sums up the results of that year's administration, which comprise the following: The charges for the carriage of books and patterns and for insurance of inland parcels and letters, and the extra charges for insufficiently paid parcels were reduced; the effect of the abolition of the charge for redirection postage was a considerable loss of revenue; the fees collected on insured articles amounted to about a lakh and thirty seven thousand rupees; the use of the value-payable parcels system is steadily increasing, though it is not as yet largely employed by the public; the department came out well from the strain caused by the Afghan war; the arrangements for the conveyance of correspondence to the front were on the whole satisfactory; the exchange of letters with the United Kingdom has increased by 5.9 per cent, and of newspapers by 3.5 per cent; while that of books and patterns has decreased by 12.5, per cent; the demand for embossed envelopes is so much on the increase that the number is expected to exceed the annual supply of upwards of 35 millions; the financial results are pronounced not unsatisfactory though they contrast unfavorably with those of the previous year. The Resolution does not notice one thing—how are the losses which occur through the neglect or venality of postal servants recouped! What notice has the Government taken of the loss which has occurred through Mr. Monteath's hobby the Lahore Road Steamer? We hope Mr. Monteath will furnish his report for 1879-80 before he leaves the country in August next.

THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE.

WE HAVE the authority of the local *News* for stating that the weather at Darjeeling during the last week was rather too boisterous—the rains poured for three days preceded by a heavy gale, and there was a landslip.

WE TAKE the following from the *Pioneer*:

Gas engines, it is said, are displacing steam engines in large towns in England and on the Continent, at the rate of one hundred monthly. They require no water or boiler, emit no smoke, consume no coal, and accumulate no ashes. They start at a moment's notice, there are no water or steam-gauges to watch, and they work practically without supervision. The insurance risk, too, is greatly reduced by their use as compared with that of steam engines. Gas is also being more and more used for cooking purposes, as well as for heating buildings, so that even if the electric light should be successfully applied to general domestic and street lighting there are fresh fields for enterprising gas companies, as well as consolation for despondent shareholders. We notice that, in New York, the tramway cars are being experimentally propelled by compressed air, contained in reservoirs under the floor of the vehicle.

AT THE SANSKRIT titles examination held on the 30th Apil last 33 candidates have received titles and prizes. The subjects in which the candidates were examined were Kavya or literature, Smriti or Law modern and ancient, Logic and Nya philosophy. The names of the successful candidates in literature are Rampersaud Bhuttacharjea honored with the little of Kavirutna and to whom was awarded the Government prize of Rs. 25 and Joggamohun Mookerjea prize of Rs. 25; and Rammoya Bhuttacharjea Vidyarutna, who obtained a prize of Rs. 10; Banimadhub Roy, title Vidyalunkar; Ramany Bhuttacharjea, title Vidyarutna; Tarinikant Lohori, title Vidyhnidhi, and Gopalchunder Bhuttacharjea, title Vidyabagisha. The successful first student in modern Smriti was Tapadhur Bhuttacharjea, who has received the Government prize of Rs. 100, Prosunno Coomar scholarship of Rs. 8 a month and the title of Smritibhusun. In ancient Smriti only one candidate was passed, his name is Hurinath Bhuttacharjea, and he is honored with the title of Smritisiromoni. The only successful candidate in Darsana Philosophy is Joynath Bhuttacharjea, honored with the title of Tarkalunkar, and who received the Bholanath Prize of Rs. 50. In Nya Philosophy, the first successful candidate is Kassiswar Bhuttacharjea who has received the Government prize of Rs. 100, Dhunput Sing prize of Rs. 15, and Hurrokumar gold keyur with the title of Turkabagish.

THE ENGLISHMAN complains that he received back a bundle of his papers not delivered to the addressees in a state of pulp. Our contemporary remarks, "the fact that Her Majesty's mails are liable to suffer from the vagaries of wind and rain is not at all creditable to those most concerned." In justice to the Postal Department we must say that the bags used for the conveyance of the mails are excellent waterproof tarpaulin bags, but no amount of excellence in the make of the bags can protect their contents when they are sometimes dragged by the runners while wading through chin-deep water, which is the case in Assam in the wet season.

WE EXTRACT some figures from the Government Resolution on the Calcutta Medical Institutions shewing the death-rate in the several Hospitals in Calcutta and the cost of diet per head of patients Native and European in 1879:

Medical College	Europeans	69·14	Natives	19o·30	
General Hospital	,,	45·58	,,	,,	
Mayo ,,	,,	,,	,,	139·36	
Campbell ,,	,,	136·75	,,	263·68	
Police ,,	,,	,,	,,	13·41	
Howrah ,,	,,	53·87	,,	332·48	

The average daily cost of each European diet in 1879 was 7as 4pies and the cost of Native diet one anna and seven pies.

WE RECEIVED a copy of the *Lancet* for the 15th May. It presents a *resume* of the Calcutta Hospital reform papers and the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Local Government for enquiry into Hospital expenditure. It does not seem to view with disfavour the action of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject.

FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE.

THE SUBJOINED notice has been issued by the Accountant General North Western Provinces and Oudh:

"All Currency Notes of the Allahabad or Lahore circles up to Rs. 50 shall be cashed at all treasuries in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, except Almora, Naini Tal, Ranikhet, Dehra Dun, and Chakrata, until further notice. In the treasuries named as exceptions they will be cashed to the extent of the issues of notes for coin. Notes of both local and foreign circles *must* be supplied, when available, to any one demanding them.'

There is a little want of consideration in the first restriction. How are business men to know to what extent notes have been issued for coin?

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Herald* recommends the adoption of the method used by a medical man of Brazil for the treatment of elephantiasis. He says:

The idea of trying electricity on the disease was a short time ago conceived by a medical man in Brazil, where the malady is perhaps more prevalent than even in India. He at first used only induced currents, and obtained in several patients a considerable diminution of the leg and thigh, but not a complete cure. The method was afterwards changed to a combined use of induced and continuous currents, and this is said to have entirely removed the infirmity in a number of cases. The continuous currents, appear to have the effect of softening, and to a certain extent liquifying, the indurated tissues, while the intermittent currents cause an absorption of the tissues thus prepared.

It is an accursed disease but we fear it is incurable.

RAO BAHADUR M. G. RANADE, the foremost educated native of the Bombay Presidency, delivered at Poona a most interesting lecture on Liberals and Coservatives. Meagre reports of the lecture have appeared. We hope it will be published *in extenso*.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Promothonath Bose, Gilchrist scholar, has obtained a graded appointment in the Geological Survey. This is the first Indian appointment of its kind. The Geological Department of India steadily refuses to admit natives, particularly Bengalis. There are only two Sikh probationers in the Department, who are, however, doing excellently. Babu Promothonath Bose has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Survey of England.

THE DAUGHTERS of Mr. Ganendra Mohun Tagore were presented to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Drawing-Room held by Her Majesty on the 12th May last. They were the first Indian ladies who were thus honored. Some of our contemporaries are making much of the fact that they were permitted to appear in their "native costumes." We can't believe this. Surely they were not presented with the "Dakai or Santipore Sari" on! Will not the *Graphic* or the *Illustrated London News* give pictures of the "native costumes" referred to?

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR has the following:

Rumour has it that as soon as he heard of the appointment as Sessions Judge of Mr. S. N. Tagore, Mr. Hammick, the Assistant Judge of Surat hoisted sails and departed from the sleepy hollow. The reason is said to be Mr. Hammick's unwillingness to serve under a native.

If Mr. Hammick had known from what stock Mr. Satyendranath came, he would not have played this sorry game. To his illustrious grand-father Governors, Chief Justices, Judges, Magistrates, *et hoc genus amore* used to make obeisance, and Her Gracious, Majesty the Queen herself delighted in rendering many honors as a member of his household. It would be no degradation to Mr. Hammick to serve under such a "native."

MR. WEDDERBURN has proposed a scheme of agricultural reform for the Deccan, which the *Bombay Review* thus summarizes:

There are three problems, in the opinion of the author, connected with agriculture in this presidency, awaiting solution These are:—1st, how to reduce the present responsibility of the Raiyat—which he has shown himself quite unable to meet—by "adapting the assessment of the land revenue to the variations of the seasons." 2ndly how to keep the moneylender in his proper relation to the Raiyat; and 3rdly, how to secure for the state, a safe and increasing revenue. All these questions are sought to be answered in the scheme which Mr. Wedderburn proposes. In the place of the present fixed assessment in coin, Mr. Wedderburn thinks there ought to be one in kind, a fixed proportion, say one sixteenth of the gross produce. Moreover, as a premium on improvements, there should be an alternative quit-rent in kind, say three-sixteenths of an average dry crop, which an enterprising cultivator who may like to irrigate and well manure his land in order to raise a garden crop, may find it to his advantage to substitute in place of a fixed proportion of his gross produce. The collection of this assessment should be entrusted to "Zemindars," a class whom Mr. Wedderburn would create out of capitalists of intelligence and position, who might engage to pay a lump sum into the Government treasury and realise their dues from the Raiyat. To increase the usefulness of this class, there ought to be 'Kauls' (grants or concessions) executed in favour of them for fixed periods, so conditioned as to interest them in the development of the land and the happiness of its cultivator. Capital, partnership joint-stock or otherwise will then easily flow in the direction of agriculture. But if there should be a difficulty in finding good, permanent middlemen, the Government share of the produce might be annually put up to auction as soon as the outturn for the year could be fairly gauged. But the improvement of land and the raising of garden crops requires an amount of capital, and who would advance it to the Raiyat hopelessly sunk in debt and utterly without credit? To meet this difficulty, there ought to be produced a mutual good understanding between the Zemindar and the Raiyat. One of the ways of doing this would be to give a lien to the Zemindar on the years' crop for the advances which he makes; this lien to be enforced by summary process before the Mamlatdar. Still Mr. Wedderburn admits the Raiyat's way is not all clear before him. There would still be a hitch. That is the existing claims of the Sawkar against the Rayat, the exact extent of which, no man can tell. To move this difficulty out of the way, Mr. Wedderburn proposes that the Zemindars should be allowed to buy up these debts for half their value, with money advanced by Government for the purpose. This sum could be recovered gradually from the peasant in times of good harvests and repaid to Government in small instalments, and without interest.

There is much in the above scheme, which commands approval.

SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial which the inhabitants of Bankura have submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, complaining of the hardships and inconveniences to which they have been subjected by the abolition of the Bankura judgship and the appointment of an additional judge with limited jurisdiction. We have also received a separate communication on the subject dealing with

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precisely the same facts. We are sorry we cannot make room for the *papers in extenso*.

RANI JUMNABAI, widow of Guekwar Khanderow it is said, is extremely fond of Nowsari and being desirous of walking about certain parts of the town and vicinity, it has been ordered there should be no one about for a pretty long distance. What next and next?

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Last Saturday (the 5th instant) I had to remit two money orders for Rs. 25 and 20 respectively and sent my nephew with a Government Currency note for Rs. 50 for the purpose. He went to the Deputy Post Master in one of the Branch Post Offices, but the Officer refused to take the said Currency note on the plea that there was no order for receiving notes in the Post Office, and that hard cash should always be given to the Post Office for money order. My nephew had great difficulty in cashing the note and he could not have remitted the money had it not been for another Deputy Post Master who consented to receive the said note.

Now, Sir, is it a fact that instead of the Government Currency notes, hard cash should be only deposited in a Post Office for securing money orders? If so, it would be very hard for the public, as men do not find it convenient to deposit hard cash invariably in the Muffassil and specially in the town. And if the Government Currency notes be not accepted even in the Presidency towns as legal tenders, would the public resort to the Government Currency Office every time and then deposit hard cash for securing money orders? It is true there are numerous Baniahs in the town for exchanging notes for hard cash; but these men do not accept *numbery* notes *i.e.* notes for, and above Rs. 50, and if they do, they invariably charge something for the exchange. If compelled to tender cash only, the Public would be forced to undergo double charges—one for securing hard cash, and another for securing the money order.

27 Mirjaffer's Lane
Calcutta, 10th June 1880. | Yours sincerely
BEPIN MOHUN SEN.

SIR RICHARD GARTH gave his annual reunion on Thursday last, it was attended by the *elite* of Calcutta Society both European and Native. Sir Richard and Lady Garth were all attention to their guests.

THE PIONEER has a long critique on the 2nd volume of Dr. Mitra's "Antiquities of Orissa." The review is a captious hypercritical one, and its author accounts for its tone by the candid acknowledgment that, being short-sighted, he was very much troubled in reading the bulky volume and so lost his temper. He says, "if our remarks should be thought to betray any undue asperity, we would ask to have it ascribed to the physical torture that has been undergone in the struggle to read this most unwieldy of folios, and so to balance its huge mass as to bring the top of each page successively within the limited range of vision." We sympathise with the writer for the" torture he has undergone."The book *is* very heavy, and it *is* an annoyance to have to handle it long. And when one's feeling is exasperated one is but too apt to lose the balance of his mind. Otherwise how could we account for a person's complaining of the use of the word "amorphous," instead of "shapeless," when the writer himself indulges in "limited range of vision" for shortsightedness. We do not think he belongs to the school of Sir George Campbell, who, after denouncing in every possible form the impropriety of big words in vernacular books, showed his respect for the principle he advocated by writing a long minute, simply to indulge in the word "vivisection" Dr. Mitra, in this respect is between the two horns of a dilemma. A critic, in the "Indian Antiquary" complained last month of the Doctor's writing "merciful to all created beings" which the critic thought would have been better and more appropriately expressed by "compassionating all sentient creatures," now the Pi. critic condemns "amorphous," and insists upon its being changed into "shapeless." The Doctor, however, is not unequal to the occasion and will readily slip out of the two horns.

THE SAME writer is also very much exercised at the meaning of "Architecton," but at Allahabad or Bulandshahar it is perhaps not easy to get hold of a copy of Liddell and Scott's Greek Dictionary. He has fallen into the mistake too of supposing that the festival of Makara Sankranti takes place in spring and the Christmas in mid-winter, when originally both the festivals took place on the same day, —the day when the sun turned from the south towards north,—and now there is an interval of 13 or 14 days, the difference being caused partly by the error of the Hindus in calculating the progression of the equinoxes and partly by the adjustment of the European New Style of reckoning. Then he talks of the Christmas having been instituted to mark an historical event, forgetting that the festa existed from long before the event, and the date of the event was pushed several days forward to utilise an old festa for a new purpose. But under the "physical torture" the writer has suffered and the intellectual obliquity consequent thereon these mistakes and the like of them, so abundant in the five mortal columns of the critique, are but natural. Poor Madame Caracioli! She is a Baroness, but she must be denounced as a Maria Monk and a notorious "montebank" to help the critic out of an unpleasant position. Then she found fault with the Roman Catholicism of Sicily, and, under the reign of a Roman Catholic Viceroy, a person, anxious for official crumbs, can not but denounce her.

THERE WERE 144 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th June of which 4 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 38 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints, 6 from suicide and accidents, 13 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twenty children died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year and 18 persons died of 60 years of age and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 12.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of Part V. of Babu Krishnachunder Roy's Book of Phrases and Idioms. The publication maintains the high character it has already attained. Professor Cowell has given the following opinion on its merits: "I have been much interested in your "Phrases and Idioms," which *will be a most useful book* in India."

WE HAVE received Parts II. and III. of Babu Bholanath Pal's "Indian Student's Guide to the use of English Idioms." The compiler has shewn much discrimination in the collection of the phrases, and the illustrations are both appropriate and copious.

WE BEG to draw attention to an advertizement in another column intimating that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Calcutta Medical College will take place at the Senate House on Tuesday next. Mr. Vice-Chancellor Wilson will preside.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: —1. Accounts of the Internal Land Trade of British India for March 1880, and the twelve months, 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879. 2. Trade and Navigation Returns of British India for April 1880. 3. Report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for 1879. 4. "Our Industrial Status"—A Lecture by H. H. the first Prince of Travancore with a preface by a member of the Benares Bar. 5. The Indian Student's Guide to the use of English Idioms Part II. and III. By Bholanath Pal M. A., Head Master, Hindu School. 6. "Sissir"—a Bengali monthly, No. 2, for Jaisto, 1287 B. E. 7. "Nullini"—a Bengali Miscellany No. I. 8. The Bengali *Somalochuck*—a Comic Paper. 9. *Prakriti* —a Bengali Journal of Criticism, Science and Art, edited by Kalliprosunno Roy, for Jaisto, 1287 B. E. 10. An Abstract of a Lecture in Bengali delivered at the Buggoorah Brahma Samaj "on Brahmoism &c." By Kasschunder Roy. 11. Messrs. A. J. Parker & Co.'s Monthly Illustrated Price List of Types, Presses &c., for June, 1880. 12. Apurba Sungit, published by Khettermohun Mookhopadhya.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 5th.—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph, stating General Sir James Airey's Committee, which was appointed to enquire into the operations of the short service term in the army, urges an extension of service with the Colours to nine years. The British Ambassador at Berlin Lord Odo Russell, and General Sir John Lintorn Simmons, have been appointed to represent England at the International Conference to be held at Berlin on the 15th June. The mediation of England has been accepted to settle the dispute which has caused the rupture between Montenegro and Albania. In the House of Commons last night a long debate took place on the subject of the opium trade, when the Secretary of State for India said that in consequence of the unfavorable condition of the Indian finances, it would be impossible to abolish revenue realized from opium. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that negotiations are progressing with regard to the Chefoe convention, and that a compromise was expected.

7th,—The *Times*' special correspondent at Kabul states that to evacuate the country without having established a settled Government would only be tolerable if England were prepared to intimate decidedly to Russia that any future interference on her part in Afghanistan would mean a declaration of war. It is stated that General Grant has not any chance of the Presidentship.

6th.—Sir Bartle Frere's salary as High Commissioner of South Africa has been stopped. The Republican convention of Ohio have chosen Mr. Garfield, a republican senator of that State, as candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Arthur as candidate for the vice-Presidency.

10th.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Primrose, Grenadier Guards, Military attache at the Vienna Embassy, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon. At the Oxford Commemoration yesterday Sir Richard Temple was one of the recipients of the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law A despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir George Colley, Governor of Natal, has just been issued, which instructs him to avoid extending British jurisdiction, on the plea that it would involve entanglement in disputes between colonists and Natives. He is also instructed to abstain from interference with the independent frontier tribes.

9th.—Kader Pasha has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers, Abeddin Pasha is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs with the rank of Vizier,

Constantinople, June 11th—The Albanians who took up arms against Montenegro are disbanding.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1880.

GENERAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN INDIA

IS THE title of an association lately formed in London for the purpose of watching the progress of education in this country. It includes men of very dissimilar views and professions,—shrewd men and simple men, busy men and idle men, men impelled by ardent philanthropic notions and men who have sectarian and sectional objects in view. The prime movers are, however, the representatives of missionary associations of various denominations, and the tendency of the Council is necessarily of a sectarian character. Early in May last a deputation of this body waited on the Marquis of Ripon to impress on him the views of the Council in regard to Indian Education. The memorial presented on the occasion, professes to be based on the Education Despatch of 1854, and prays for greater extension of mass education. In so far the movement is unobjectionable enough. The memorial, however, has been hatched by those who have ulterior and sinister objects in view, and, reading between the lines, we clearly perceive the cloven foot hidden in the document. "Mass education" is the cry raised, and it is a good one of its kind; but, like most cries got up for a purpose, it is unsound at the core, and the means suggested for carrying out its object we cannot too often denounce as the most mischievous. *Punch* has a good satire on such cries, which it aptly describes as the "Plague of Parrots."

—"Of all modern crazes
"The craze for mere catchwords is sure the most teasing,
"When, dinned in our ears with persistence unpleasing,
"They fall on the soul with as ghastly a shock,
"As the ten-thousandth grinding of "*Grandfather's Clock*."

For a quarter of a century the cry of Mass Education has been bawled in every tone of the gamut, and always and invariably to do more and more mischief. Nor is this remarkable, for cries of the kind are the merest Will o' the Wisps, and the satirist justly says:

—"to boobies who flounder in Sophistry's bog;
A Will o' the Wisp may prove worse than a fog."

And things get a great deal worse when self-interest comes into play as the motive power for such cries; and to missionary bodies, hungering and thirsting for larger hanks of the grant-in-aid cake, self-interest is an important factor. The gloss and polish of good will and philanthropy which pervade the memorial are certainly catching; but the ingenious texture of facts and fictions on which they are spread is not the less condemnable on that account. The document opens with this statement:

"It appears unreasonable that of the entire sum set apart from the imperial revenue for education about one-fourth part is expended on Government colleges and higher schools, attended chiefly by the richer classes, and only one-twelfth part on the primary education of the great mass of the poor, of whom one in ten of school age is under instruction. By last return only nine in 1000 of the population were at school on the average over all India."

The averages given in this extract are mere guess-work, designed solely for effect, and may therefore be passed over. The first question that suggests itself is, if one-fourth is devoted to colleges and higher schools and one-twelfth to mass education where go the remainder? The bulk of it must directly or indirectly, go to the lower schools; but if this be admitted the case would be eight or ten-sixteenths for the poor and six to eight-sixteenths for the rich, and the memorialists were not prepared to make an admission so fatal to their position. We have over and over shown, and the returns prepared by the late Messrs. Woodrow and Sutcliffe and also those got up by the present Director of Education have proved to demonstration that our colleges and higher schools are not "chiefly" nor mainly attended by the richer classes. The rich, as a body, has not yet taken to higher education in English; the bulk of our collegiate pupils come from the lower and the middle classes, and the one-fourth of the education grant goes, not to the rich but, to those who cannot help themselves. To make the matter perfectly clear we quote, from

the last Report of the Director of Public Instruction (by no means a warm friend to Higher Education in Bengal) the following table showing the social position of the pupils in the different classes of schools in the country :

Class of Schools.		Upper classes.	Middle classes.	Lower classes.
Higher English	...	3·3	67·1	29·6
Middle	...	1·5	46·4	52·1
Middle Vernacular	..	1·2	34·5	64·3
Lower „	...	·2	21·1	78·7
Primary „	...	·3	13·5	86·2
Ratio	...	·5	19·9	79·6

This gives us 1 higher class boy for every 39·8 middle-class, and 159·2 lower class boys, and the memorialists nevertheless complain that the lower class is neglected for the sake of the higher class. The schooling fee paid by the higher class boy is nearly equal to the total contributions of the 159·2 lower class boys.

We take the " one-fourth" from the memorial, and not as a fact, for in Bengal, we find the total grant for education amounted last year to Rs. 21,72,000 and out of that sum only Rs. 2,33,000 went to High Education and Rs. 2,81,000 to primary education ; the relation between the two was consequently entirely in favor of the latter. It is observable that the only institutions, which the sons of rich men attend largely, the Hindu School and the Hare School,—not only pay all their expenses, but contribute a large sum to Government to recoup its outlay on account of the Presidency College, and even there the ratio of the higher class pupils is about 23 per cent. Commenting on the passage quoted above the missionary memorialists go on to say " this is the more unreasonable as so large a part of the Indian revenue is derived from the poorer class, and an additional tax is imposed specially for the lower education and falling heavily on the same class." The first part of the statement is the merest stopgap. No attempt has been made to show that *pro rata* the amount spent for higher education bears a higher ratio to the amount of revenue contributed by the rich to what the amount spent on primary education bears to the revenue paid by the poor ; and had the attempt been made it would have sadly broken down. Moreover, the idea seems to be that the higher education of the higher classes is a sort of eleemosynary grant for the benefit of those classes, whereas, it is contributed out of the taxes paid by those classes, and is designed solely for the benefit of Government to prepare a class of efficient, useful, cheap officials for the different branches of the Government service. In our last issue we quoted the opinion of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, an ex-Civilian and Inspector of Education of several years' standing, who says, that high education was so moulded as to produce the most useful officials. If so the charge is an administrative one, exactly in the same way as that of the Cooper's Hill College, and cannot be described as a contribution for the good of the people. No one in his senses will say that the lac and fifty thousand rupees a year spent on the Cooper's Hill College is designed to promote education in England. Whatever its collateral effects, the immediate object is the training of a certain number of engineers for Government service, and in the same way the two lacs and thirty three thousand rupees spent on high education in the Bengal provinces go to the rearing of efficient officials. The only difference between the two cases lies in the fact that, here the Government makes a merit of necessity, whereas in England policy requires that quite a different character should be given to the outlay. The second part of the statement suggests the idea, though it is not expressed in so many words, that the rich should be taxed to pay for the education of the poor,—not a bad Christian doctrine. In Bengal no cess is used for primary or any other kind of education, and the municipal funds raised mainly from the higher and the middle classes contribute to the maintenance soly of primary schools. The real question at issue is, is the Government grant adequate for the teeming millions ofIndia ?—areRs. 2,33,000 for the higher education of the sixty millions of Bengal adequate, compared to two lacs for the three millions of Scotland and three lacs for the six millions of Ireland ? But this question has been prudently shirked. It would have resulted in what the Bengali adage aptly likens to " digging for an earthworm and catching a cobra." The Memorialists then generally complain that " after a quarter of a century has elapsed, although the higher education had been in operation a generation before these rules came into force, we can discover no record of any colleges having been given up or transferred as directed" in the Education Despatch. They admit that colleges have been, and are now being, abandoned for " want of success," but what they want is that those which have been " the most successful" should be "transferred or abandoned." The policy involved in the recommendation is a monsterous one ; but it has been already adopted. No college in the North-Western Provinces was more successful than the Queen's College, Benares, and it has been knocked on the head. The Barielly and the Delhi Colleges were equally successful, and they too have suffered the fate of the Benares one. In Bengal we have the Moorshedabad, the Nuddea, and the Calcutta Sanskrit, Colleges degraded on the same principle of action. It is true that the Nuddea College has been revived by the contributions of the people, but the working out of the policy is not affected thereby. The " Memorialists beg it to be distinctly understood that they do not ask for any special favour or support for Christians, but desire that native institutions be equally encouraged and aided by the Government in a liberal spirit." They go on to say, " while they openly proclaim their wish that all India may be brought under the beneficent influence of Christian instruction, they would deprecate any attempt by Government at proselytism, or interference by Government with the religious beliefs of the people." We would be doing an injustice to honorable men if we were to cast a shadow of a doubt as to the rectitude of their purpose. Nor are we disposed to advert to the well-known fact that in the distribution of grants-in-aid, the weights used have always turned the scales in favour of missionary applicants. But looking at the question broadly in the face, we cannot help observing that the proposed fair-dealing would be the most unfair to the bulk of the community. In jockey language the proposition amounts to offering to the yearling the same weight as to Bend Or. It is well known that the richer classes of the people in India have not yet taken to high education, nor will they support it adequately, the poorer classes who resort to schools, cannot maintain colleges and high schools for themselves, and the missionaries have a large number of schools and colleges supported by the munificence of people in Europe. The closing of Government Colleges and grants-in-aid according to results under such circumstances can result only in driving those who wish for education to the Bible-classes of the missionaries. The memorialists may not have made this calculation before they submitted their prayer ; but they will not, we fancy, deny that such would be the inevitable result, and it behoves the Government to consider whether it should so divert the education grant, the contributions of the people, as to force them to resort to missionary schools where they would be made to abjure their religion. We wonder how many institutions of the Jesuits in England have been treated on this " fair" principle !

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A POLITICAL speech delivered by Mr. Fawcett, "the Member for India," must contain some reference to the affairs of this country. In addressing the electors of Hackney on the occasion of his re-election rendered necessary by his acceptance of office under the new Government, Mr. Fawcett said something about India, which, at the present moment, possesses a peculiar interest. It had been apprehended in some quarters that his altered position would prevent the sightless champion of India from bestowing that interest and thought upon the affairs of this country which he had hitherto done. Had these apprehensions been realized, it would have been a grave misfortune for India. The loss of Mr. Fawcett's services would have been irreparable. But we are glad to see that the apprehensions mentioned above were absolutely groundless. Mr. Fawcett, in the course of his speech at Hackney, said :—" Well, I wish to be entirely frank and outspoken on this point, and let me, therefore, the first time I have an opportunity of meeting my constituents after I have taken office, unhesitatingly declare that no consideration and no inducement whatever would for a moment have induced me to have taken office or occupied any other position if it had caused me to abandon the interest which I have long felt in India. I may perhaps have to try to serve her in a different way, but having worked for 10 or 12 years, perhaps humbly, but still sincerely, to give her better government, I cannot relinquish the task, and no consideration whatever would induce me to do so." Noble words these, and worthy of the high-minded man whose name, in consequence of his disinterested and valuable services to India, has become a household word in this country! Mr. Fawcett then congratulated our countrymen on the fact that Lord Hartington had been appointed Secretary of State for India. He proceeded: —" I don't like to compliment him on a public platform, and I know that no man less likes compliments than he does, but as a matter of common justice I am bound to say that I believe the strong common sense, and the sound judgment by which Lord Hartington is distinguished are exactly the qualities which the Government of India requires at the present time. Perhaps I may be permitted to make this further remark—that nothing will give me more pleasure than to avail myself of any opportunity which may offer in rendering assistance, slight though it may be, to Lord Hartington in the difficult task he has undertaken, and nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to feel that I had aided him, however slightly, in placing the finances of India on a sounder and more satisfactory basis." It is needless to say that the people ofIndia are anxiously looking up to Lord Hartington for the remedy of those evils which the Imperialism of Lord Beaconsfield has inflicted upon them during the past few years. It will certainly be no easy task for the new Secretary of State to undo all the mischief that has been caused by the retrograde and repressive policy which found favour with the late Viceroy and his official superiors. But should the Marquis of Hartington and the Marquis of Ripon fail in giving India better government, it will be a grievous disappointment to our countrymen. And in the difficult task of placing the finances of India on a sounder and more satisfactory footing, the new Secretary of State cannot possibly obtain better counsellors than Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett. If Lord Hartington, in dealing with Indian questions, should consult these two high authorities, his administration of India will, we have no doubt, be as successful and as beneficial to our countrymen as that of Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax.

Addressing his constituents after the recent disclosures of the Indian Financial Department, Mr. Fawcett had, of course, something to say on the present condition of our finances and the payment of the cost of the Affghan war. He thus comments on the recently discovered deficit in Sir John Strachey's Budget for 1880-81 :—

You perhaps have not forgotten that in the early days of January, from this platform, Mr. Stanhope, the then Under-Secretary of State for India, made an electioneering speech. Indian finance was then portrayed in roseat hues, and there were some who said,"How wrong those gloomy accounts of Indian finance have been which sometimes have been given to the constituency of Hackney." Well, at the time, not possessing official knowledge, it was impossible to prove the inaccuracy of those statements. But I had my suspicions at the time. I knew the truth would sooner or later vindicate itself and what is the latest news that has now reached us from India ? Why, this boasted surplus is now said to be an entire mistake, and the surplus in a single month has vanished into a deficit of some £4,000,000. At the time Mr. Stanhope made his speech it was not only said that Indian finance was in such a prosperous condition that India was able to bear the entire cost of theAfghan war, but the authorities in India made out that they were most anxious to do it and it was even said that India was better able to afford these expenses than even England was able to afford them. But I always maintained that the question of the expenses of the Afghan war being borne by England and by India jointly was a question, not of financial necessity, but of justice, and therefore, in spite of these glowing accounts of Indian finance. I determined to raise the question once again in the House of Commons. About a week before the dissolution took place I brought forward a motion in the House of Commons declaring that, considering the declarations which had been made by Her Majesty's Ministers, that the Afghan war was an Imperial undertaking, commenced in

the interests of England and India jointly, it was unfair to throw the entire cost of that war upon India. How was that motion met? It was met in this way: Again we were told of the prosperous condition of Indian finance and I was asked what my constituents would think if I came down here and asked them to contribute to the expenses of that war with depressed trade in England while India was in such a flourishing condition. I said in the House of Commons that I knew what my constituents would think, and you knew, and you showed what you thought, by returning me with a majority of 8,000 (Cheers.) In that debate and in letters which appeared in *The Times* Mr Gladstone, Sir G. Balfour, Sir G. Campbell, and other high Indian authorities doubted the accuracy of the estimates which had been given as to the cost of that war. Their doubts were laughed to scorn; but now I will tell you something. It will appear, I believe, when the official papers are published, that on the very day when the debate was taking place in the House of Commons a telegram from India was on its way to London, and that it arrived in London the next day, completely casting to the winds this prosperity budget, and completely destroying this boasted surplus. The debate took place on the 12th of March and I believe it will be found that this telegram arrived on the 13th. Why did not the Government at once come down to the House of Commons and frankly acknowledge and admit their error? (Hear, hear.) They let the House of Commons separate, they let an appeal be made to the country, and they let an election be fought on the supposition that Indian finance was in a satisfactory condition; whereas I believe, if the official documents were published, I should be able to prove without the possibility of dispute that 10 days before the dissolution was announced they had in their possession information which conclusively showed that this surplus did not exist, and that instead of a surplus there was a deficit of some £3,000,000 or £4,000,000. This is a subject which must be closely and searchingly investigated. (Hear, hear.) Now, some people have said, "Oh! there was a general election, and the whole affair was concocted." Well, I never like to attribute bad motives to my opponents, and I will not do so now. I will not accept this theory of intentional concoction, but this I do say—looking at the subject in the most charitable manner possible, there has been displayed in behalf of those who are responsible for Indian administration negligence and incompetency which must be carefully investigated, and that those who have been guilty of this negligence and incompetency, instead of having rewards showered upon them, must be promptly and peremporily called to account.

Mr. Fawcett's statement that on the 13th March—the day after the debate in the House of Commons on his motion—a telegram arrived at the India office completely destroying the "prosperity" Budget; and that the Conservative Government allowed the general election to take place without communicating to the public the information contained in the telegram was indignantly contradicted by Mr. Stanhope in a letter addressed to the *Times*. The late Parliamentary under-Secretary for India asserted that the telegram of the 13th March "contained no suggestion whatever that the estimates for the war were inadequate." Mr. Fawcett accordingly withdrew his statement. In his letter to the *Times* he said that in the telegram of the 13th March "the authorities in England were enjoined to reduce their drawings upon India; and it seems to me that any one who was acquainted with the subject might have come to the conclusion that the supposed surplus was in reality non-existent and that Indian finance was not in the favourable condition in which it had been represented to be in the debate to which I have referred." But it now appears that the statement made by Mr. Fawcett at Hackney was substantially correct; and that Mr. Stanhope in contradicting it, went far beyond the mark. The telegram did contain a suggestion that Indian finance was not in the prosperous condition in which it had been represented to be in the debate of 12th March. In one of Reuters telegrams from London dated 2nd instant, we read "Government have laid on the table of the House of Commons the official correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, concerning the deficit in the last Indian Budget. *The first communication is a telegram, dated March 13th from the Viceroy expressing an uneasy feeling that a mistake of some magnitude had been made.*" The italics are ours. It is true the telegram did not explicitly state that the estimates of the war expenditure had been seriously understated; but if the disclosure was to be made at that stage, where was the necessity of producing the "prosperity" Budget? It is impossible to convince many people that the last Budget was not drawn up in rosy colours to suit party exigencies in England at the forthcoming elections. Well might Mr. Morrison, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce say "that trusting to the apparent certainty of a return to power of those who initiated the Afghan policy, it was thought a Bill of indemnity would then be easily obtained and the whole thing hushed up, and that it was only when the change of parties in England showed that concealment was no longer possible, the so-called sudden and unexpected demands on *our Treasuries*' were found out." The Government of India did not make a full disclosure until the 8th of April when Parliament had been dissolved and the elections were nearly concluded—a fact which is significant. It should be borne in mind, that when Mr. Fawcett says that the circumstances connected with the recent financial "fiasco" must be closely investigated, and those responsible for it must be promptly and peremptorily called to account, he speaks not as a private and independent member of Parliament, but with the authority of a member of the new Ministry. But the investigation, we have no hesitation in saying, would not be of much use if it were conducted by a commission under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple. We have already expressed our opinion that a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to make a full and searching inquiry into the administration of Indian affairs generally since the transfer of the direct government of this country to the Crown.

The question of the expenses of the Afghan war, Mr. Fawcett tells us, is one of the first to be dealt with by the new Government. He observes: "Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, the present Secretary of State for India, and every member of the present Government, before they knew what was the financial position of India, simply as a question of principle declared that it was unjust to throw the entire cost of the Affghan War upon India. If, therefore, Indian finance had been as prosperous as it was two months ago represented to be, they would have been pledged to make some contribution on the part of England to India. But this obligation is now not only based upon justice; it is based upon necessity when it is discovered that the war has cost some twice as much as it was represented to be; for I can unhesitatingly say that India has no means whatever, without some assistance, of meeting this serious deficit which has been discovered in her finances." If the leaders of the Liberal party fail to do justice to India in the matter of the payment of the Affghan War expenses, they will, after their repeated emphatic declarations on the subject, forfeit all claims to public confidence.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

I.

The *Quarterly Rewiew* for April has an article on this important subject, the object of which is to examine Sir John Strachey's Budget for 1880-81 and his financial policy generally. The *Reviewer* is the very same writer who in 1871, when Lord Mayo was the *de jure*, and Sir John the *de facto*, Governor-General in India, expressed his opinion that, though the Indian revenue might cover the ordinary expenditure, there was not sufficient prospect of an adequate margin of income to meet the occasional extraordinary demand without borrowing. The writer remarked on that occasion that the Indian revenue would be almost stationary in the future, while the expenditure was progressive and the value of money changing. This prediction has been fully borne out. The Government continued to borrow from year to year until the English public was convinced of the extreme gravity of the financial situation in India by the Budget of 1879-80 which announced that an exceptionally large addition to the indebtedness of India was to be made during that year. After this came the "prosperity" Budget of the current year, the true character of which has now been so completely exposed. The *Quarterly Reviewer* writing before the recent financial exposure, inquires into the causes of the sudden prosperity exhibited in the Budget and shows up the hollowness of the result achieved by Sir John Strachey. He justly observes that the excess of the revenue over the expenditure in 1879-80 was due to the operation of temporary causes. The improvement in the opium revenue which yielded nearly two millions above the estimate was obtained by the selling of, in 1879-80 the part of the reserve stock of the drug which had accumulated in good years. It should not be forgotten that the sales were more than the quantity actually produced during the year. The Government of India thus treated capital as revenue to enable Sir John Strachey to produce the prosperous Budget of the present year, in view of the approaching General Election in England. As regards the gain of nearly a million by *Exchange* he would be a bold man who should venture to assert that it can be permanently maintained. The sum of a million and a quarter derived from the special taxation imposed in 1878 should not have been merged in the ordinary revenues if Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey had paid the slightest regard to the solemn pledge they had given to the effect that, the proceeds of the new taxes were to be applied to the purpose of insuring the Empire against the calamities of future famine. The *Quarterly Reviewer* thus showed up the hollowness of the "prosperity" Budget, even before he had any idea of the confessions recently made by Sir John Strachey.

The *Reviewer* makes some sensible remarks on the system of Indian accounts. He strongly protests against the present practice of shewing all revenue and expenditure in the gross, and says:—"Dr. Hunter gives a good illustration of the difference between gross and net, when he supposes £300,000 to be spent in beer, and £250,000 realised by the sale of the beer to soldiers, to be exhibited as items of Indian expenditure and revenue. Perhaps this is necessary; but we cannot believe that there was any real necessity for showing the traffic receipts of the guaranteed railways as revenue, instead of adhering to the old-established practice of showing only the loss paid by the State to make up the guarantee, or the surplus profit received as the State share. The *ne plus ultra* of pedantry is reached when, while there is a great loss by exchange, there is also shown a revenue from 'gain by exchange,' instead of setting one against the other." Every sensible and right-thinking person will agree with Mr. Fawcett in thinking that the Indian revenue should be exhibited in the accounts at its net, instead of its gross amount. If that were done, the public would get an idea of the real revenue of the Empire. The distinction between the gross and net revenue of India cannot be too carefully kept in view in forming a correct estimate of the financial position of India.

The *Reviewer* would have the British public believe that "India is not, on the whole, a very heavily-taxed country." But, as Mr. Fawcett has pertinently observed, there can be no comparison between England and India in the matter of taxation. England is rich, while India is poor. An additional revenue of 4 or 5 millions can be easily obtained in England. Whereas in order to raise an additional revenue of three quarters of a million the Government of India has had to impose a direct tax on incomes of 4s. a week. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to judge of the pressure of taxation in India by the standard of European countries. The real revenues of India, besides opium, points out the *Quarterly Reviewer*, are (1) land; (2) salt; (3) customs; (4) excise; (5) stamps; and (6) assessed taxes. He excludes opium from this list, because he thinks that the opium revenue is not paid by the people of India. The fallacy of this view has been over and over again exposed in these columns. The *Reviewer* examines at some length the character and amount of the revenues mentioned above, in order to see whether they can be said to constitute a very heavy taxation; and after this examination he comes to the conclusion that though the taxation is in some respects heavier than it was at a time when the old native taxes having been abolished the English system was not fully established, yet it is "certainly less heavy than under Native rule or in the earlier days of our own rule when the native forms of taxation were in full force." In saying this, the *Reviewer* has ignored or overlooked one most important consideration. The taxation under Native rule may have been heavier than under British rule; but it was so only in name and on paper. The Native Governments were not strong enough to realise the full rate of taxes from the people, who could resist the demands of their rulers. The *Reviewer* thus speaks of the growth of the land revenue under British rule:

In 1840 the land revenue was in round numbers twelve and a half millions. Of late years the figures have been a good deal disturbed by suspensions of demand in some years which abnormally increase the receipts in subsequent years, but setting these off, the present land revenue seems to be nearly twenty-two millions. There has therefore been an increase of upwards of nine millions in forty years. During that period the Punjab, Scinde, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah, have been annexed, besides several considerable districts, such as Jhansee and Sattara, and a good many minor tracts Fully five millions of the present land revenue is derived from these requisitions,so that the increase in our older territories in forty years is from four to four and a half millions, say an addition of one-third to the previous revenue. Is that addition excessive in such a period, during which the country has enjoyed complete protection from external aggression, while it has been immensely opened out by railways and other works ? Surely not. Take any other country, and has not the rent of the land been as much or more increased in a similar period under similar circumstances ? As matter of fact, the Indian Government has, during the period in question, considerably modified its system of assessment in the direction of moderation. In the last century the system was to take ten elevenths of the rent, in Lord W. Bentinck's time it was two-thirds, in recent times it has been only one-half. Something has been gained by the resumption of land illicitly held without payment, but by far the greater part of the increase is due solely to extension of cultivation, the rates per acre being generally more moderate than before. In the North-West Provinces and Madras the considerable, but not excessive, rise of the land revenue is certainly not out of proportion to the increase of cultivation and population. In Bombay the regular survey assessments were made at rates very much lower than under the old system. More recently the great increase of prosperity due to cotton led to an enhancement more rapid than elsewhere, and it seems to be a question whether, since cotton has retrograded, the assessment may not be found to be too high ; but that is a local question which is now engaging attention. Taking India generally, it may fairly be said that the land revenue has no more than followed the increase of territory, population, and cultivation and that, considering the great increase in the value of agricultural produce, due to railways and increased commercial demand, its incidence has been very materially lightened, instead of being increased. If we compare the prices of the chief staples—wheat, rice, jute, oil-seeds—at the chief marts of the interior with those prevailing thirty or forty years ago, the increase in value will be found to be very great indeed. Surely, then, it cannot be said that an increase of one-third to the land revenue of our older provinces, coincident with a great increase of population and immense extension of cultivation is excessive.

The land revenue demand in Madras is notoriously the heaviest in India; but the *Quarterly Reviewer* does not consider it excessive. In the North West Provinces the assessments have been so much enhanced at the new settlements now coming to a conclusion, that but for the very great rise in prices caused by the late famine, the agricultural classes would have been utterly unable to pay their rents. As regards Bombay, the *Reviewer* admits that the assessment may be too high, now that cotton has retrograded. Has not the *Reviewer*, we ask, heard of the hopeless indebtedness of the Deccan peasantry, to remedy which the Government of India has legalized the confiscation of the money-lender's property ? The prosperity of this country mainly depends on the lightness of the land revenue demand. British Burma is flourishing under British rule, because of the moderation of the land revenue assessments. Many high authorities, who are most competent to express an opinion on the subject, have confidently asserted that the agricultural classes in the temporarily-settled districts are not in a condition to bear a heavier assestment; and that in some parts of the country they would be decidedly benefited by a reduction of the Government demand. The peasantry in the temporarily-settled districts generally live from hand to mouth. They have no resources beyond the current harvest and having no margin to fall back upon in case of necessity, they are, in many cases, hopelessly involved in debt. This lamentable state of things the *Reviewer* conveniently overlooks. In an agricultural country like India where more than two-thirds of the entire population depend upon land for the means of livelihood, the importance of observing moderation in fixing the revenue demand cannot be exaggerated. As regards the other revenues, the *Reviewer* gives the following table to show how they stood in 1849-50 and 1879-80 respectively:

	1849-50 £	1879-80 £	Increase. £
Salt ...	3,189,000	7,000,000	3,811,000
Customs ...	947,000	2,248,000	1,301,000
Excise ...	1,115,000	2,742,000	1,627,000
Stamps ..	594,000	3,087,000	2,493,000
Assessed Taxes ...	90,000	896,000	806,000
Total ...	£5,935,000,	£15,973,000	£10,038.000

We thus see that in the course of thirty years there has been an increase of one-third to the land revenue of the older provinces; while the revenues from salt, customs and excise have more than doubled themselves during the same period. Assessed Taxes yielded £90,000 in 1849-50; whereas in 1879 80 they yielded £806,000. The receipts under this head have, therefore, increased eight-fold in the course of thirty years. The revenue drived from stamps in 1849-50 was only £594,000 but the same source of income in 1879-80 gave upwards of three millions sterling. The provinces annexed since 1849-50 contain even now a population of less than fifty millions or about one-fourth of the entire population of British India. A portion of the increase in the revenues has certainly been due to the opening out of the country by means of roads and railways and to the development of its resources ; but the bulk of it has been obtained by enhanced taxation. Then, the *Reviewer*, strange to say, does not take local burdens into account, in judging of the pressure of taxation in India. Is he not aware of the fact that within the last decade, that is to say, since the introduction of Sir John Strachey's decentralization scheme, there has been in Bengal alone an increase of local taxation by about a million, and in all India more than three millions per annum? Whether the tax is levied for Imperial or local purposes and whether it is imposed by the Supreme Government or by a provincial Government, the effect upon the tax-payers is the same. They are burdened with so much additional taxation. As we have already exceeded the limits of a single article, we will return to the subject in our next, as much more still remains to be said.

ASSAM.

The report on the administration of the province of Assam for 1878-79 does not record any stirring events ; and a narrative of uneventful incidents of administration must of necessity lack interest for the general public. But although the year passed away quietly as regards the affairs of Assam, the province continued to make progress under the able rule of Sir Steuart Bayley. The year was, on the whole, a favourable one for agricultural operations except in the districts of Kamrup and Goalpara, where serious damage was done to the crops by severe floods. The material condition of the people during the period under review is thus described :— "Excepting, then, the districts of Kamrup and Goalpara the condition of the people was prosperous. This was especially the case in Sylhet, where the crops were ample, and prices ruled high. In parts of Goalpara there was some fear of famine but the distress was never severe enough to induce people to take labour freely on Government works, the ordinary public works, of the district never even having obtained a sufficiency of local labour. Prices were high throughout the year for food-staples, but this province has an insufficient labouring population for its own needs, and almost every one is a cultivator so that high prices were, on the whole, a gain, rather than a loss to the mass of the people." In other provinces where there is a large labouring population, high prices necessarily led to the prevalence of widespread distress ; but the circumstances of Assam, as explained above, are peculiar. The public health, we are sorry to note, was much below the average in Assam during the year under report. The alternations of floods and dry weather, in the Brahmaputra valley especially, which suffered from floods, resulted in much unhealthiness, and towards the close of the year cholera raged severely in several parts of the province.

The Administration of Assam is in charge of the political tributary State of Manipur and of a large number of wild hill tribes on the north-east frontier. The relations with Manipur were most satisfactory during the year under report. The Maharaja received the thanks of the Government of India for the loyal assistance he had rendered in connection with the Naga Hills expedition. The relations between the administration and the Thibetians and Bhutias were also satisfactory throughout the year. "The usual bands of traders visited the several places of gathering at the foot of the hills, and carried on business with the Kacharies and Marwari merchants and others who assembled there for the interchange of their wares." The Dufflas remained quiet, and with one exception, the hill Miris behaved well. But the behaviour of the Abors was different. They did not attend the Sudiya Fair, and made demands for the restitution of some of their slaves who had escaped and had taken refuge in British territories. We are told that the attitude of the Abor tribes is still one of scarcely disguised hostility which may at any moment break out into open rupture. Sir Steuart Bayley sees little hope of our relations with these tribes being placed on a footing of permanent tranquillity until they have been taught a lesson. It was reported at one time that armed bodies of Abors had assembled on the hills, but no results ensued from these gatherings. The conduct of the Nagas in the Sibsagur district was very satisfactory ; while those in the Lakhimpore district remained quiet. The Mishmis, as a rule, behaved well and attended the Sudiya Fair in large numbers. While one of their Chiefs was at the Fair, three of his slaves escaped. These slaves having afterwards given themselves up to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, their owner applied for their restitution. This application was, of course, refused, but the Chief Commissioner compensated the chief for the loss he had sustained. Sir Steuart Bayley at the same time clearly explained to the Mishmi Chiefs that for the future they must bear their own risks when bringing their slaves into British territory, as, in the event of escapes, restitution to bondage could under no circumstances be permitted by the British authorities. The Kukies, Lushais, and the other hill tribes on the southern frontier of Cachar and Sylhet, speaking generally, remained quiet. The people of the Khasi and Jaintia hills were uniformly well-behaved, and the conduct of the Khasi Chiefs and of the head-men generally was good. The Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills states that many troublesome cases arise out of old blood-feuds, out of existing sumptuary laws or customs. The most notable and curious of these customs is "dai," which means compensation. Under this custom large sums of money are demanded and paid for the privilege of wearing the "tar," an iron ring worn on the arm, which is accepted as a token of respectability and social weight. The Deputy Commissioner aptly observes that "every Garo's life may be said to be spent in giving (or refusing) and demanding "dai". A man accuses another *bonafide* of some offence, the accusation is not proved, the accused demands 'dai.' A man's great-grandfather was killed 50 or 100 years ago, he demands 'dai' from the heir of the murderer, and if it be not paid, his heir will demand it in turn, and so on for ever till it is paid. In fact, every, even the most frivolous, pretext is seized on as an occasion to demand 'dai,' and in this way much ill-blood is caused." The principal political change of the year was the transfer of the head-quarters of the Naga Hills district from Samaguting to Kohima—a measure which afterwards produced a little war on the north-east frontier. The occupation of Kohima was unopposed ; but Sir Steuart Bayley had the sagacity to perceive that "it would be rash at this early stage to predict uninterrupted peace and progress." Sir Steuart even proceeded so far as to express his "conviction that hostile acts are inevitable." Subsequent events have shown that Sir Steuart Bayley was no false prophet. The Nagas did not oppose the occupation of Kohima, because they hardly believed that that place would be permanently occupied.

As regards the domestic affairs of Assam, an important change was introduced into the constitution of the police force of the province during the year under review. The police force was divided into separate bodies: (1) the civil police, for the discharge of ordinary civil functions only ; and (2) the frontier or armed police for quasi-military work. These changes raised the cost of the police by nearly 60,000 rupees. In Goalpara the Bengal Chaukidari Act has been successfully introduced ; but in Assam proper there is no system of village police. Sir Steuart Bayley considers this "a serious drawback in the administration of the province." He does not, however, think it so serious as to call for an immediate remedy, which must involve increased expenditure and taxation. Tea cultivation in Assam is rapidly extending. The

total number of gardens in 1878 was 850 as compared with 786 in the preceding year. The total acreage under cultivation was 587,409 against 538,961 in 1877. But while the area under plant increased by 7,000 acres, the unplanted area increased by 41,000 acres—a fact which clearly indicates "an anxiety to take up more land than can be brought under cultivation for very many years to come." This state of things is certainly not satisfactory, and may lead to land-jobbing. The trade of Assam is unimportant. The settlement operations conducted during the year under report resulted in an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 40,000 per annum; and there were 158 leases of waste lands, comprising an area of 68,865 acres granted under the Thirty Years Rules. Several important subjects connected with immigration were under the consideration of the administration of Assam during the period under review. The severe mortality which had occured in 1877 among Madras coolies was carefully investigated, it was found that the most was "due to no general unsuitability to this province on the part of the coolies, but to the special inability of the immigrants, who were weakened and reduced by the late Madras famine, to stand the change of climate and conditions of life." Education made fair progress in Assam during the year under report. The number of schools increased by 16, and that of pupils by 826. Contributions by the public to education rose from 30 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1877-78 to 32 per cent. in 1878-79—a result which Sir Steuart Bayley pronounces satisfactory.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THE report of the Punjab Educational Department for 1878-79 is unusually interesting. It is something more than a bare record of dry facts and figures. Colonel Holroyd, the Director of Public Instruction, draws attention to some very important points bearing on the progress of education in the province. The Director, in the first place, points out that "what the people in almost all towns and in some rural districts really desire is English education, and for this they will pay far more than for any other kind of education whatever." On the other hand, remarks the Director, "for vernacular education, the people generally will pay nothing where English education can be obtained in a secular school. Where, however, this cannot be had, they are now willing in some places to pay fees at what seems to me a very fair rate." The significance of the fact recorded by the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab cannot be exaggerated. English education is popular in the Punjab, and the people are willing to pay for it far more than for any other kind of education. This fact should be carefully noted by the authorities and supporters of the Punjab University College. What Colonel Holroyd says about the popularity of English education in the Punjab need not astonish the public. It is all very well to say that education should be valued for its own sake; but the simple truth is that it is valued throughout the world as a means of earning one's livelihood or maintaining one's position in society. The Indian values English education because it enables him the more easily to extract a living from this hard world. The average Anglo-Indian may sneer at this motive, but human nature is much the same under a white as under a black skin Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in one of his convocation addresses as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University made very sensible and thoughtful observations on this point. He said:—"Since I have been in this country I have heard sneers at the industry of our students, on the ground that they are not working from high motives, but just on in the world. I confess I do not disparage or despise such a motive which, I think, operates much the same elsewhere. I speak to you as one who is removed from you by age, but in sympathy one of yourselves—one who has himself worked hard to win University honours, and who has not been conscious of motives more potent than emulation, the desire of success, and the knowledge that he had his livelihood to earn. Other and higher motives for learning there are, no doubt; but I think that, when they come at all, they come late in life, and that it is somewhat of an anachronism to demand them of the young." As English education leads to employment much more easily than vernacular education, it is, as a matter of course popular, and the people are willing to pay for it.

It is the fashion with the average Anglo-Indian to say that the people of this country do not pay for their education as things now stand, the expenditure on high education must fall chiefly on the State. Colonel Holroyd rightly holds that this is "a condition of things that time alone can change." The Director, however, points out that the case is widely different with primary education. He says that "every non-agriculturist in the district pays considerably more than one-third of the cost of education. There is, I believe, no European country in which the boys attending national schools, pay so large a portion of the cost of their education; whilst in America the primary schools are free. The abolition of the Delhi College has as might have been expected materially reduced the numbers of students under superior instruction. There were 142 students receiving collegiate education in 1876-77, before the abolition of the Delhi College; but the number has now fallen to 88, and we have no doubt that this fall will continue. The supporters of the proposal to remove college classes from Delhi to Lahore contended that the carrying out of the proposed measure would not in any way injuriously affect the cause of higher education in the province. They argued that the students of the college classes at Delhi would proceed to Lahore to complete their education. This contention appeared utterly untenable to those who were fully acquainted with the feelings and wishes of the people. They knew that a pure accident had made the Delhi territory a part of the land of the five waters, to which it did not belong either geographically or socially and they feel no hesitation in saying in the most emphatic manner possible that a native of Delhi and the surrounding districts would sooner think of sending his young hopeful to Agra or even Allahabad for education than to Lahore. All this was pooh-poohed by Sir Henry Davies, who had set his heart upon the abolition of the Delhi College. But time, the great vindicator of truth, has shown that the anti-abolitionists were right. Even Colonel Holroyd has now been convinced that the assumption that the students of the Delhi territory would proceed to Lahore to complete their education was a mistake. The worthy Colonel made this confession distinctly in the public meeting held at the beginning of the year to adopt measures for the resuscitation of the Delhi College. In discussing the present depressed state of higher education in the Punjab, the Director strongly supports the policy of encouraging the students to continue their studies by the freer allotment of scholarships; and he observes that it is not to be expected, at the present time that many students, will attend College unless they receive scholarships. Colonel Holroyd adduces many arguments in support of the policy recommended by him, and he concludes as follows:—"The strongest argument to all, however, is the necessity of obtaining a superior class of men for the public services. For qualified teachers of English and for all the higher educational appointments, the department must rely almost entirely on the College; and if it were not recruited by College students, the schools would immediately deteriorate. A freer allotment of scholarships would, no doubt, be a move in the right direction. It will be good so far as it will go but it will not go far enough. The grant of a larger number of scholarships alone will not create a demand for high education in the Upper Provinces. We have over and over again shown in these columns that higher education will not be in request in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab, so long as the subordinate judical and executive services in those Provinces are not recruited by College students as it is the case in Bengal. School masters have no social weight in the East for the obvious reason that the oriental licks the hand that can smite him. Let the coveted appointments in the subordinate and executive services be bestowed upon College students, and a demand for higher education will spring up at once; The cost of Colleges in the Upper Provinces will then be considerably reduced and a superior class of men introduced into the public service.

The most interesting portion of Colonel Holroyd's report is that in which he shows up the real character of that huge and unmitigated sham—the Oriental College maintained by the Punjab University college at an enormous cost. The principles on which this institution is based, as Lord Lytton observed in his famous Lahore speech last year, are these, first, that instruction shall be conveyed and examination shall be conducted through the vernacular and secondly that the main object of instruction shall be to develope the sentiment of an enlightened loyalty. The Punjab University College has therefore, nothing in common with the Calcutta University; and it runs counter to the spirit of the despatch of 1854, which has justly been called "the educational Magna Charta of India." The Punjab institution practically involved a revival of the old conflict between anglicists and orientalists which was silenced half a century ago by the incisive logic of Thomas Babington Macaulay. The Government of India, in sanctioning the establishment of the Punjab University College laid down: "Although certain subjects may and will be taught in the vernacular, nothing should be done which shall interfere with instruction in said principles of mental and physical science, that is to say, that the teaching which is to be afforded through the medium of the vernacular languages shall be free from the patent errors which prevail in ancient and even in modern vernacular literature and scientific works, that in short the educational course adopted shall be calculated as far as possible, to give instruction through the medium of the vernacular in European science and according to the modes of European thought, so that whileEastern languages shall, as much as possible, be made the medium of instruction, yet such control and supervision will be exercised as shall secure to the students all the advantages of teaching offered by Indian Universities." Colonel Holroyd states that the college has failed to carry out its original intention. He says:

"It was originally contemplated that the Oriental College would be largely attended by Maulvies and Pandits, men already versed in Arabic or Sanskrit who would return, after receiving a scientific training, to their hereditary occupation as teachers. This expectation, however, has not been realized. The great majority of Arabic and Persian scholars, who make teaching their profession, almost all indeed of any ability, whom it was found possible to influence, had already been absorbed in the Educational Department, and many of them had been trained in our normal schools. Sanskrit schools, on the other hand, are few in number; and what learned Pandits there may be, are not, it would appear, easily attracted from a distance. An enquiry, made about three years ago, showed that the college had been chiefly recruited by youths generally ignorant at the time of their admission of arithmetic, history, and geography, but possessing some knowledge—often, however, of a very low order—of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, or Hindi. Some of them were very ignorant even of the vernacular. Scarcely any of those on the Persian and Arabic side belonged to the class of hereditary Maulvies and teachers. On the Hindi and Sanskrit side, those recently admitted were boys, who may have been sons of Pandits, but who knew scarcely anything. All the students were attracted by small stipends, awarded either at entrance, or after they had been in attendance for a short time."

The Punjab Government does not, of course, accept Colonel Holroyd's verdict; but every impartial observer knows that the attempt at the revival of Orientalism in education embodied in the Punjab University College, has proved an utter failure. The Punjab Government has recently decided that future scholarships will be assigned in the province in accordance with the results of the examinations of the Punjab University College, and not those of the Calcutta University. The connexion of the land of the five waters with the Calcutta University will thus be entirely cast off. And what will be the consequence of this severance? It will materially lower the standard of education in the Punjab. The Entrance standard of the Calcutta University is far more difficult than that of the Punjab University. This is conclusively proved by the fact that in the year under report 97 students presented themsleves for the Calcutta Entrance Examination, and though these were the best students in the province only 55 of them passed; whereas 253 inferior candidates went up for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, of whom as many as 204 passed. The

effect of the expansion of the Punjab University College into the status of a full University will therefore be to strike a death-blow at the cause of higher education in the province, by lowering its standard, and by providing a royal road to the attainment of degrees. This is strongly felt by the intelligent classes in the Punjab, who value the standard of the Calcutta University far more than that of the local University.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING notification published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* announces the formal installation of the Marquis of Ripon as the Viceroy and Governor General of India :

Simla, the 8th June 1880

THE Most Honourable George Frederick Samuel, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P. C., appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, arrived at Simla at 5 P. M., this day, attended by his Personal Staff and by an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy. The Marquis of Ripon was received opposite the Office of the Public Works Department by the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and by the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. Attended by these Officers and by his Personal Staff the Marquis of Ripon proceeded to Government House, and at 6 P. M. took his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council.

The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Most Honourable George Frederick Samuel Marquis of Ripon, K. G., P. C., has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India and has assumed the said Office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Most Honourable The Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken his seat in his Excellency's Council.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

God bless the reign of Lord Ripon !

THE NEW Governor of Bombay has begun his rule evidently in right earnest. He has remitted the arrears of revenue due from the famine-stricken ryots of Dekkan, which Sir Richard Temple had repeatedly refused to remit. This is a step in the right direction and a substantial boon to the pauperized tenantry of the Dekkan. One such substantial concession is worth ten thousand honied platitudes.

IT IS stated that the Board of Oriental Studies, Cambridge, have submitted a proposal to separate the Professorship of Sanskrit from that of Comparative Philology, to which it has hitherto been united ; they suggest the establishment of Readerships in Persians, Hindustani, and Tamil of the value of £200 a year each—the two former being tenable conjointly or in connection with the Professorship of Arabic. They seem to have however gone to the other extreme when they hint at the endowment of Readerships in Assyriology and Egyptology, in Talmudic and Rabbinic literature. You may supply teachers, but where are your students to come from ?

THE FOLLOWING telegram contains an outline of the Affghan Policy of the Liberal Government :

London June 7th.—The Secretary of State for India in the House Commons this evening said it was inexpedient to make a full statement relating to Lord Ripon's instructions on the policy to be observed in Afghanistan, because of the delicate nature of the subjects. He said, however, that the Government policy was two fold, —first, to restrict the area of military operations so as to avoid further collisions with hostile forces or tribes; secondly, to leave behind on withdrawal of our forces, probably in the autumn, the prospect at least of a settled Government. His Lordship intimated that the Government would adhere to the policy of the late Government in separating Candahar from the control of Cabul, and establishing an independent Ruler over that territory, without however favoring an arrangement that would necessitate a British force permanently occupying Candahar. He further said that the Government doubted if the Treaty of Gandamak had strengthened our frontier. Lord Ripon, however, will obtain the best military advice on the subject of retaining or abandoning our frontier positions, and will determine upon the merits of such advice. The Treaty of Gandamak, therefore, must be considered to have ceased to exist.

The difficulties we indicated in our last issue are not quite met by the above. Where is the man in Affghansthan, who will be able to hold his own without our aid ? And the proffer of our aid means the prolongation of our occupation of Kabul. This cannot be, and eventually we fear our rulers will be obliged to leave Kabul to its own fate. And then there will be the spectre of Russophobia !

GOING A-BEGGING—A THRONE !—this is the moral of our negociations to find a strong ruler for Kabul. Could any thing be more disgraceful than these negociations ? Abdul Rahaman has rejected our offer, and there does not seem to be another man in Affghansthan who can accept it. Our troops have proved victorious ; our commander is the virtual Dictator of Kabul ; our word is now law for the peaceful population of Affghansthan and yet we cannot find a man fit to take the throne, and we are therefore actually going a-begging with it in order to thrust it upon some body. This is the ultimatum of the statesmanship, which provoked and evoked the Affghan war !

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is responsible for the ollowing :

"Mr. Lepel Griffin and General Roberts have purchased at fancy prices, the friendship of a good many Afghan chiefs. The amount of money spent in this way will one of these days be approximately known, and we have reason to assure our readers that the revelation will create something more than surprise. We happen to know of one Afghan chief residing near Kabul who is at present in receipt of a stipend equivalent to nearly twice the pay of the Governor of Bombay ; and he is not a chief of first-rate rank or importance. The embassy sent to Abdul Rahman was furnished with a very round sum as "road expenses" for that extremely coy sirdar ; an arrangement which Sir Donald Stewart—on learning of it—described to General Roberts and Mr. Lepel Griffin in very plain and unflattering terms. Knowing the idiosyncracies of the present Government and their peculiar bashfulness regarding disbursements, we should not be astonished to see these statements of *fact* explicitly contradicted. It is almost unnecessary to say that a settlement of the Afghan difficulty patched up with rupees will lead to nothing but shame and disastrous failure.

What does our contemporary mean ? Does he mean that our officers have played more freely with gold than with guns. This was the reproach cast on our Government after the first Affghan disaster. Since then our Government had gone on bribing the Amir of Kabul with gold, guns and stores. Lord Lytton did not like this pusillanimous and demoralizing policy and wanted to secure a proper range for British guns in Affghansthan, but it would seem that His Lordship at last succumbed to the traditional policy of silencing Affghan Sirdars with gold. Will the true story of the Affghan war expenditure ever be told ?

WE LEARN with satisfaction that the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court have given an earnest of their intentions to afford relief to suitors by the reduction of the cost of printing paper-books in appeal cases. Orders have been already issued to the effect that the charge for printing Privy Council appeal paper-books shall be Re. 1-4 in lieu of Rs. 2 per page. We hope the Court will erelong see its way to similar reductions in Regular and Special appeal cases.

THE FOLLOWING telegram contains a brief account of Mr. Gladstone's revised English budget :

London 11th.—In the House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, made a statement on the finances of the country, and sketched proposals for increase of, and alterations in, taxation. He said that he accepted the estimated expenditure of his predecessor ; that the Supplementary estimates had swallowed up the surplus, and that the state of the Indian finances necessitated the application thereto of any disposable surplus He proposes a reduction in the tax on foreign wines, and a repeal of the malt tax, replacing it by a tax on beer. He proposes an increase of the income-tax of one penny in the pound for the half-year. An increase is proposed in, and a readjustment of the tax on spirit licenses. He calculates there would be a surplus of £380,000.

The *Times of India* has received the following :

Bombay June, 12th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government were unable, on account of the incomplete condition of the Indian accounts relating to the Afghan war, to bring forward any definite proposal at present, or to say what, in their opinion, the duties of Parliament on the subject would be, or whether any money aid would be granted to India. Mr. S. Laing said he hoped the session would not be concluded without a definite decision being arrived at.

It will be seen that Mr. Gladstone is obliged to begin by increasing taxes, and even then the disposable surplus, which he says will be applicable to the benefit of India, will not exceed £380,000. So much for the much expected assistance to India from the English exchequer in the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan war. We would rather not receive this eleemosynary aid. We would prefer financial independence to such miserable contribution, which would tend more to degrade than to help us.

FROM THE way in which reductions were made in the Public Works Department by abolition of offices and reduction of hands and the terms on which the retirement of officers was sanctioned, it was generally surmised that the scheme instead of resulting in substantial and appreciable savings would have the effect of increasing expenditure. If there was any doubt on that point, it has been removed by a recent Resolution of Government. By the Resolution of 30th January 1880 No. 303G, the Government of India abolished promotion in the Engineer Establishments from grade to grade within a class. By this abolition temporary promotions in the Engineer establishment were put a stop to, and in order to compensate the service, or as it is said in official jargon to restore promotion to the former standard, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that an addition shall be made to the permanent number of officers in each of the higher grades of Executive Engineers and the First Grade of Assistant Engineers. Thus the only room for economy left is gone.

THE TIMES' Calcutta Correspondent again writes about the Budget blunder in the following terms :

The blunder in the Budget continues to occupy public attention. The entire Press and public of India have now pronounced a verdict on the Government explanation and have shown a singular unanimity in the conclusion arrived at. The nearest approach to acquittal is by the *Pioneer*, which attributes the mistake to honest carelessness ; but most of the other papers take a more serious view and describe the explanation as worse than the original blunder. It is generally felt that the attempt to shift the whole blame on to the military Accountant-General is, to say the least of it, tantamount to an admission that the Finance Minister is unfit for his position. Sir Edwin Johnson, a military member of the Council, has it is true, come forward and accepted the whole responsibility. He gives various reasons to account for the war expenses having been underestimated such as the unexpected prolongation of the operations, the increase in the prices of grain and the adoption of the system of buying transport, instead of hiring it ; but all these were contingencies which every one else foresaw. Sir Edwin Johnson must doubtless take his share of the responsibility with his colleagues, and while one cannot but admire the chivalrous manner in which he expresses his readiness to take it all on his own shoulders, the public will not allow it to blind them to the fact that Sir John Strachey has shown himself utterly unfit for the post of Finance Minister and that he and, in a somewhat less degree, Lord Lytton must bear the chief share of the blame. Much bitterness has also been caused by the announcement that the payment has been sanctioned of a bonus of 50,000 rupees to Sir John Strachey as a compensation for giving up the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces to become Finance Minister. This payment if it has really been made, and the report has gone the round of the Press without contradiction, is certainly a most injudicious act on the part of the Government. It is to be hoped that these recent fiascoes will have the effect of convincing the Home Government of what has been long patent to people here—namely, the absolute necessity of placing the Indian exchequer and its subordinate officers under trained and skilled financiers, instead of trusting, as now, to the uncertain system of selecting from the Civil Service and the Staff Corps.

Quite so. Can't Mr. Samuel Laing be induced to come out to India again ? He proved the best English Financier we have had.

THE SAME correspondent thus notices the petition of the British Indian Association to Parliament :

The petition which the British Indian Association intend to present to Parliament has been published. It is a long and verbose document, and, like most of the manifestoes of the body from which it emanates, it rather overstates the arguments and to some extent spoils the effect of the many good points it contains by introducing other points which are either trivial or such as no British Parliament could entertain. The principal prayer of the petition is that a Parliamentary inquiry should be held as to the feasibility of, first, introducing a representative non-official element into the Legislative Councils ; secondly, of granting the power of the purse to these Councils ; thirdly of extending the Bengal permanent settlement to the rest of India ; fourthly, of establishing more efficient courts of intermediate appeal ; fifthly, of removing the difficulties in the way of natives entering the Civil Service ; and sixthly, of repealing the Arms and Vernacular Press Acts. The last of these proposed measures may not improbably be carried out by the new Government, and there is much to be said in favour of the first and fourth. To grant the others is either impracticable or inexpedient.

We are tired of saying that Indian petitioners are in a peculiar predicament. Unless they make full statements of their grievances they cannot make themselves understood, and hence

it is that they are obliged to be lengthy and argumentative. As to what points are likely to be conceded and what not, the correspondent may rest assured that he will not be consulted in the matter.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla June 5th.—Kandahar June 4th.—News from Herat states that the march on Kandahar is postponed. Abdul Khan Nasiri had gone to assemble the Char Aimak sowars. The Kabuli and Herati troops were quarrelling as to which should leave the city first, neither wishing to do so; the Kabulis fearing that the Heratis that would not follow, and the latter declining to leave their families at the mercy of the Kabulis.

7th.—Kabul June 5.—General Baker reports that the survey troops returned last evening. The highest point reached was 14,600 feet. A fine of two thousand rupees for stolen rifles has been paid. The fine from the Baniadam has also been paid without trouble. General Bright telegraphs that the bazaar of Jelalabad was attacked at 2 A. M. on the 2nd instant by Utkhels Three bazaar men were killed, and eleven wounded. 35 sabres, Central India Horse, went out at 4 A. M., but failed to find them. General Doran had left on the morning of the 2nd instant for Girdi Khas and Kamah General Arbuthnot was crossing the Doranta Pass at 5 A. M. on the mo ning of the 5th June.

11th.—The appointment of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has been offered to, and accepted by Mr. Henry Primrose of the treasury, a cousin of Lord Rosebery, and Assistant Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

11th.—The following notifica ion will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette of India* :—"In continuation of notification No. 960, dated 5th June, notice is hereby given that the loan certificates with coupons payable to bearer, will hereafter be issued at the option of holders in exchange for scrip. A receipt will be granted under clause fifteen of the notification No. 461,dated the 14th May 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* extraordinary of the same date, or for promissory notes issued under the same notification. As some delay may occur in the preparation of such loan certificates and in needful preliminary legislation, it is impossible to fix the exact date on which they will be ready, but no avoidable delay will be allowed in their preparation."

11th—The people of Chiprihar have removed their families to the hills for fear of troops being sent to punish them for their conduct in the recent action at Mazina. Sirdar Kalu Khan will shortly proceed to Chiprihar to settle the country. Kamah and Besud are quiet. The fines inflicted on Surkharad and Besud villages a e being paid up. All is quiet in Kabul and immediate neighbourhood, though there have been rumours of excitement in Kohistan stirred up by Mohamed Jan. Some petty raids have occurred at Lundi Kotal, and discontented branches of some tribes have attacked travellers in the Khaibar. Mullas have caused a ferment among the Afridis in Tirah. Tribal levies are being employed to punish the offenders. At Kandahar and on the Biluchistan frontier all is quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 12th June, 1880.

Our commercial affairs have not as yet experienced any improvement in any department, the same depression has been ruling during the past week as it did a few weeks ago, and if the present disordered condition of the trade should continue for some length of time the consequences may be serious. It has already affected the interests of two very important trades, the one in Tea and the other in Juts bags —both which industries have a great future before them.

The transactions during the week both in Imports and Exports save the Tea sales have been void of interest.

Tea.—On the 10th instant the public sales for Tea were held in the following order:—

389 chests were offered by Messrs. Carrett and Co. and all found buyers.

1260 Chests by Messrs. W. Moran and Co., 50 chests were withdrawn.

Prices for common and broken Pekoes were decidedly lower and for Souchongs same as before. The few lots of fine quality were eagerly competed for, and sold at extreme rates.

MONETARY.

Our money market has continued easy during the period under review and there has been no change in the rates of discount and interest, five per cent per annum has been the minimum rate.

GOVT. SECURITIES AND JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Government securities during the past week experienced a better enquiry and prices steadily improved market closing very firm.

7th June	4%	94-10			4½%	101-12	
8th	,,	94-11	94-12		,,	101-11	101-12
9th	,,	94-14			,,	102	
10th	,,	94-14	94-15		,,	102	
11th	,,	94-14	94-15	95	,,	102	
12th	,,	95-95-1	95-2		,,	102-102-1	102-2

In Joint Stock Shares there have been transactions of a limited character for Bowreah-cotton, Raneegunge coals, I. G. S. N. Co's. and some Tea shares.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	As.	P
Moulvi Abdool Bari, Ampta	5	0	0
Vencatta Cheelum, Esq. Masalipatam	13	4	0
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Baboo Nursinghchunder Mookerjee, Nagpore	13	4	0
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,, Guru Gobind Das, Dinagepore	10	0	0
,, Kaminicoomar Dutt, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Roy, Hooghly	13	4	0
,, Bishumbhornath Pundit, Pertapgurh	13	4	0
,, Prosunnocoomar Ghose, Dhubri	13	4	0
,, Promothonath Mookerjee, Furreedpore	13	4	0
,, Bhogobuttychurn Mookerjee, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Shamachurn Dutt, Barranagore	13	4	0
,, Sutto Krishna Sen, Gurfa	5	0	0
,, Peary Mohun Banerjee, Simla	11	8	0
,, Kadarnath Goein, Muzafferpore	10	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Bhattacharjee, Khatra	7	4	0
,, Ramsoonder Ghose, Roy Bahadoor, Rajibpore	13	4	0
,, Kalinarayan Sanyal, Mymensingh	3	0	0
,, Gunganund Mookerjee, Manbhoom	13	4	0
,, Kalicomar Das, Rajshahye	20	0	0
,, Krishnachunder Chatterjee, Burdwan	13	2	0
,, Kadarnath Sircar, Nattore	1	4	0
,, Gopi Mohun Sen, Cuttuck	6	10	0
,, Gobindchunde rDas, Kendrapara	10	0	0
,, Prosunocoomar Das, Kaligunge	13	0	0
,, Ganoda Prosad Ghosal, Kaliabari	6	10	0
,, Bani Prosad Misser, Durbhanga	5	8	0
,, Brajendranath Mukerjee, Bhagulpore	10	0	0
,, Moheshchunder Banerjee, Ajoodhya	2	4	0
,, Ramchunder Roy, Bagirhat	20	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Babu Rohinilal, Bogra, Read Baboo Rohinilal "Monghyr" ... 3 5 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 9, 1880.

GENERAL.—Baboo Komul Narain Chuckerbutty, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan Division, is posted to Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th July next.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th July next.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th July next.

Mr. W. C Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is appointed to have charge of the Nattore division of that district.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, held charge of the Barh division of the district of Patna from the 22nd April to the 13th May 1880.

Baboo Ananda Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Dinonath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy-Collector, Patuakhally, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, in the Purneah district, at present on leave, is transferred to Hazareebagh, and is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba division of that district.

The orders of the 7th ultimo, transferring Baboo Gossain Dass Dutta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Kissengunge division, and Moulvi Buzlul Karim, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Arrareah division of the Purneah district, respectively to the Arrareah division and Sudder Station of that district, are cancelled.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, *vice* Mr. H. G. Cooke.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Mozufferpore district, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, *vice* Mr. F. R. S. Collier.

POLICE—Mr. W. Campbell, District Superintendent of Police, Fifth Grade, Cuttack, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fourth Grade, with effect from the 4th instant, *vice* Mr. D. Lacey, retired.

Mr. A. H. James, District Superintendent of Police, Fourth Grade, Durbhanga, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a District Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, *vice* Mr. D. Lacey, retired.

Advertisements.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT.

The honors, prizes and diplomas will be distributed to the students of the Medical College and Campbell School at the Senate House on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 5. 30. P. M. The Hon'ble A. Wilson, Vice-Chancellor of the University will preside. All interested in the education of the Native Community are invited to attend.

J. M. Coates M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

JUST READY.

Student's Guide to English Idioms, 495 octavo pages. By Bholanauth Paul, M. A., Head-master, Hindu School. Price: Part 1. Re 1-2, Postage 2 annas; Parts II & III. Re 1-14, postage 2½ annas. To be had at the Canning Library, the Central Library, or of the author.

কাশীম বাজার রহস্য।

একজন অদ্ভুত সন্ন্যাসীর মনের কথা। আগামী ২৫সে জুন হইতে মাসিক পত্রিকাকারে প্রকাশিত হইয়া ছয় খণ্ডে সমাপ্ত হইবে, প্রত্যেক খণ্ড ।৵০ আনা। কৃষ্ণনগর, নূতন সড়ক ঠিকানায় শ্রীকুঞ্জ বিহারী বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট মূল্য পাঠাইলে পাওয়া যাইবে।

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পেজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চারি হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্য ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে। শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
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				Rs. 100393	11	0

£4,000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund,
£4,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin,

Calcutta, 12th June 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Hony. Treasurer*

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

Wanted a District Engineer for Road Cess Works Monghyr, salary Rs. 500 per mensem with annual increment of Rs. 50 to rise not higher than Rs. 700 on approved service; travelling allowance at D. P. W. rates for Executive Engineer.

Candidates must have qualifications of an Executive Engineer D. P. W.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded on or before the 21st June 1880, to Chairman Road Cess Committee, Monghyr.

Monghyr, The 7*th June* 1880 } W. H. D'OYLY, Chairman District Road Committee.

NOTICE.

Applications under Section 21 Act II of 1880 B. C. (License Tax Act) from persons assessed in Calcutta will be received by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, at the Board of Revenue, No. 2 Bankshall Street on Wednesday the 16th June, and every Wednesday in each week following between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

Commr's. Office, Presy. Dn. Alipore, The 10*th June* 1880, } J. MONRO, Offig. Commr.

A
PRIMER
ON
PRESERVATION OF HEALTH
ADAPTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
NATIVES OF INDIA
(English Version of Sarira Palana.)
BY
JADU NATH MUKHERJI L. M. S.

16 Granville Place
PORTMAN SQUARE, W.
April 28, 1880.

Dear Sir,

***Your little work on Preservation of Health is a very useful book, and I hope will meet with the recognition it deserves.

Yours &c.

(*Sd.*) *Sir Joseph Fayrer* K.C.S.I, M.D.,
Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

"—A perusal of the work, which seems to be expressly written in plain and simple language suited for little boys, inclines us to think that, if generally adopted in the lower classes of the Government colleges and schools, it may be the means of doing immense good in the way of extending a knowledge of the elements of sanitary science so much needed at the present day amongst the natives both in towns and villages—As a treatise calculated to inculcate sanitary habits and remove insanitary conditions of native life we do not think it can be excelled by any similar work from European hands. Much information that this little treatise contains would be found useful to other than natives in warding off sickness from their houses. The chapters, especially, on "Snake-bites" and "bites of rabid animals," should be of value to people whose occupations compel them to reside in the Mofussil."

STATESMAN, DECEMBER 24, 1876.

"—The writer has not simply followed the beaten track; while giving the opinions and views of eminent medical authorities on hygiene, he has used his own eyes, and made suggestions suitable to the habits and circumstances of the people of this country. It is a useful compendium prepared with much care. We are surprised to hear that it is now proposed to supersede this book by Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer.—It would be a gross jobbery if Babu Jadunath's book, which has been in use in our schools for eleven years be surperseded simply because he cannot claim the official influence of Dr. Cuningham."

HINDU PATRIOT JANUARY 5, 1880.

শরীর-পালন।

"—আমরা বাঙ্গলা বা ইংরেজি আর এরূপ পুস্তক দেখি নাই। তাহার বিশেষ কারণ এই যে, ইহা এ দেশের লোকের অবস্থা, দেশের অবস্থা, এবং লোকের আচার ব্যবহারের প্রতি দৃষ্টি রাখিয়া লিখিত হইয়াছে, এবং একজন বহুদর্শী চিকিৎসকের বহুদর্শিতার ফল ইহাতে সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। দুরূহ বৈজ্ঞানিক-তত্ত্ব যাহা সাধারণে বুঝিবে না, তাহা বুঝাইবার চেষ্টা করিয়া পুস্তক দুর্ব্ব্যবহার্য্য করা হয় নাই। অতি সরল ভাষায় এবং নিতান্ত পরিষ্কার রীতিতে অতিশয় প্রয়োজনীয় উপদেশ সকল লিখিত হইয়াছে। বালকে বিনা উপদেশেও ইহা বুঝিতে পারে। আমাদিগের বিবেচনায় কৃষ্ণ বাঙ্গালীর সন্তানকে যদি কোন গ্রন্থ পড়িতে হয়, তবে এই গ্রন্থ সকলের অগ্রে পড়া উচিত। শুনিয়াছি ভারতবর্ষীয় গবর্ণমেণ্ট স্বাস্থ্যরক্ষা সম্বন্ধে সরল পুস্তকের জন্য পুরস্কার ঘোষণা করিয়াছেন। আমরা এমন বিবেচনা করি না যে ইহার অপেক্ষা উত্তম পুস্তক তাঁহারা পাইবেন—বিশেষ সাহেবের লেখা গ্রন্থ কখন এ দেশীয় লোকের ব্যবহারের উপযোগী হইবে না। আমাদের বিবেচনায় এই গ্রন্থ খানি যাবতীয় ভারতবর্ষীয় ভাষায় অনুবাদিত হইয়া সর্ব্বত্র বিদ্যালয়ে প্রচলিত হওয়া বিধেয়।"

বঙ্গদর্শন। ১২৮৫। অগ্রহায়ণ।

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Ajodhya in Bankura 9*th June* 1880. } MOHESCHUNDRA BANERJI, BANYMADHUB BANERJI, *Zemindars.*

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DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

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The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convineed that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPER NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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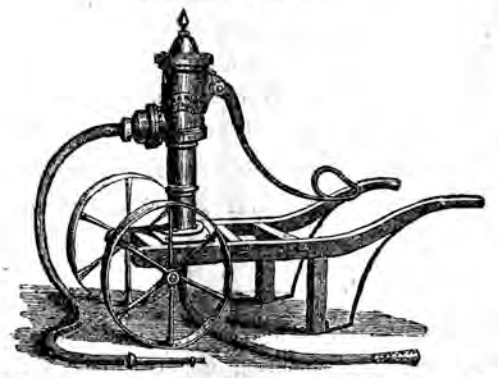

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